Application No.: NEW Docket No.: 2224-0256PUS1

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Original) A process for producing a curing agent for a polyurethane paint, which comprises allowing an aliphatic or alicyclic diisocyanate to react with a polyester polyol having at least two active hydrogen groups in a molecule thereof in an NCO/OH equivalent ratio of 5 to 20, and removing an unreacted aliphatic or alicyclic diisocyanate, wherein the polyester polyol is a copolymerized lactone polyol obtained by a ring-opening copolymerization of at least two members of cyclic lactone compounds each represented by the following formula (I) in the presence of a low molecular weight compound having at least two active hydrogen groups as an initiator

$$O = \begin{pmatrix} R_1^1 \\ C \\ R^2 \end{pmatrix}_n C = O$$
 (I)

wherein R^1 and R^2 may be the same or different, each representing a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-4} alkyl group, and $3 \le n \le 7$.

- 2. (Original) A process according to claim 1, wherein the cyclic lactone compounds represented by the formula (I) comprise ε -caprolactone and δ -valerolactone, and the molar ratio of the ε -caprolactone relative to the δ -valerolactone being 80/20 to 20/80.
- 3. (Currently amended) A process according to claim 1-or 2, wherein the <u>number average</u> molecular weight of the copolymerized lactone polyol is 500 to 3000.
- 4. (Currently amended) A process according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the initiator comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of ethylene glycol,

diethylene glycol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,5-pentanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, neopentyl glycol, glycerin, trimethylolpropane, triethanolamine, and pentaerythritol.

5. (Currently amended) A curing agent for a polyurethane paint obtainable by a production process recited in any one of claims 1-to 4.